

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. SPENCER'S OPENING IN THE MCFARLAND CASE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The theory of Mr. John Graham, that most amiable, refined, and scrupulous of advocates, respecting the opening of a defense to the jury in a criminal case, is simply that counsel have a right to say whatever they may think proper, suggest whatever they please, declare that they are ready to prove that which they will know to be impossible of proof, and, generally, to fill the heads of jurors with all manner of irrelevant notions, without observing the least distinction between that and what is not competent evidence.

It may be true, as was observed by the Recorder, that counsel are to be allowed great liberties in opening a case, or (to use his own language) that "the widest scope, the utmost license, should be given where a man's life is involved."

Surely his Honor will admit that if great freedom is allowed in an opening speech to the jury, he who makes it is responsible in some degree to the court of which he is an officer, to the public of which he is a servant, and to justice of which he is a minister.

But it is almost sure to be for the worse. To address fifty thousand persons through the press, instead of a few hundreds by word of mouth, with some men, have an exciting and purifying influence; but with the majority it is to be feared that the temptation to catch the ear of the crowd to make a "sensation," to attract the ready applause which is the business of the player rather than of the preacher, would have an injurious influence. Again, may not the inclination to flatter an influential or widely-circulated journal, with a view to gain its favor, sometimes be too strong even for a clerical orator? To put the matter more closely, does not Rev. Charles B. Smyth know of vivid illustrations of yielding to precisely such an inclination which have presented themselves in this city within a few months? We should certainly have no difficulty in pointing them out. The system of reporting sermons indiscriminately is open to this and other objections. It is not well, for instance, to offer a community, too many of whom are already prone to avoid church-going, a plausible excuse for avoiding that which, if a duty, ought to be performed.

It may be said that clergymen as a body are not likely to be actuated by influences such as those we describe, and we should be very glad to believe they are not. Nevertheless, it is wise to shun not only evil itself, but all the roads which lead to it. It is within our knowledge that preachers have sometimes not only been most anxious to pay money to insure their arriving at that distinction—a strong corroboration of the degrading tendency to which we have referred. There has been of late enough, and more than enough, of "sensation preaching," in the bad sense of the phrase, if not too much in the good. Rev. Mr. Smyth's late experience, if deserving of censure, must be thought so not so much because of his act, as because of his example. We hope it will be a warning to him and to others not to seek a kind of publicity that is clearly outside the functions of the sacred office. That office is best revered, and is most efficacious, for good, when exercised, like humble duty, in its own legitimate sphere.

FREE ALMS AT LONG BRANCH—THE LATEST GIFT TO GIANT.

From the N. Y. World.

A new fact is just revealed. A few weeks ago it was formally announced that General Grant had gone into the real-estate business in a regular and legitimate way. In other words, that out of the yield of his investments, or the savings of his salary, he had made certain purchases in New Jersey and Maryland—Long Branch and Bladensburg being the designated spots. The Newark Daily Advertiser went off in a paroxysm of State exultation, and boasted that the President had become a Jerseyman by virtue of his having, as he had a perfect right to do, bought a cottage at Long Branch. It was clearly stated as a purchase, and the measurements of the lot and the equipments of the house were given in the true George Robbins style. It now turns out that the Long Branch matter is another gift enterprise after all, and it comes to light in this way. That eminent judicial exile, Mr. Bradley, formerly of New Jersey, on his southwestern trip, has had occasion to vindicate himself from some aspersion in connection with this Long Branch investment, for we read in the Radical papers of a day or two ago that "Hon. J. P. Bradley, who passed through Louisiana last week on his way to New Orleans, wrote a note to the editor of the Courier-Journal of the former city, denying in the most positive manner that he had anything to do with President Grant's villa at Long Branch."

What could he have had to do with General Grant's purchase except possibly to examine the title, being doubtless familiar with the tenures of Monmouth county, and which he need not have disclaimed? But it is the gift, not the purchase part of the operation, which Judge Bradley naturally enough thought incriminated him; and now the radical New Jersey papers are compelled to confess that Grant has taken another gift, and only comes among them because somebody has given him a house and lot. The Newark Daily Advertiser says obscurely:— "Mr. Bradley was in Europe at the time the house at Long Branch was given to General Grant. If it were necessary to look for any ulterior motive for the presentation, it would doubtless be found to be of the nature of a real-estate investment."

becomes him or her to do reverence to the lawyer flying from the cause which a culprit in peril of life committed to his hands?

PREACHERS AND REPORTERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Edward VI encouraged the English farmers to harvest upon Sunday, and in his proclamation to that effect he called it "a great offense to God to be scrupulous and superstitious in foregoing such occupations." This pious king was not above taking a practical view of religion, and, like Timothy, he was not averse to counselling a little wine for the stomach's sake to either laymen or clergy. Hence, when Rev. Charles B. Smyth was lately arraigned by the Presbytery of the church whereof he is pastor, for drinking a stimulant of his own invention on Sunday, he was not without biblical and royal precedents to urge in his defense. The rather vulgar character of his liquor, and the incongruity of its mixture—for gin and milk was the acetar chosen by the reverend gentlemen on the occasion in question—has perhaps excited an unreasonable prejudice against him. Yet, after all, there is no more harm in taking such a beverage than in taking champagne, and whoever would insist upon an aristocratic discrimination is neither rational nor charitable. But, waiving discussion of this point, and without presuming to sit in judgment on the importance or heinousness of his offense, we submit that Mr. Smyth's case raises one point of a general character which may well be subjected to discussion. The reverend gentleman was betrayed into his error—it is almost sure to be for the worse. To address fifty thousand persons through the press, instead of a few hundreds by word of mouth, with some men, have an exciting and purifying influence; but with the majority it is to be feared that the temptation to catch the ear of the crowd to make a "sensation," to attract the ready applause which is the business of the player rather than of the preacher, would have an injurious influence. Again, may not the inclination to flatter an influential or widely-circulated journal, with a view to gain its favor, sometimes be too strong even for a clerical orator? To put the matter more closely, does not Rev. Charles B. Smyth know of vivid illustrations of yielding to precisely such an inclination which have presented themselves in this city within a few months? We should certainly have no difficulty in pointing them out. The system of reporting sermons indiscriminately is open to this and other objections. It is not well, for instance, to offer a community, too many of whom are already prone to avoid church-going, a plausible excuse for avoiding that which, if a duty, ought to be performed. People only too easily fall into the habit of saying they can read in the newspaper as a plea for not going to listen to it; and yet it requires no argument to show that all the objects of gathering together for public worship on Sunday are not fulfilled by merely reading the words of a pastor's discourse, however moving or eloquent it may be.

THE WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are two exciting female conventions now in session in this city, one at Apollo Hall, under the stately lead of Mrs. Oady Stanton, who is undoubtedly the noblest woman of them all, and the other at Steinyard Hall, under the vivacious leadership of Grace Greenwood, who ranks second only to Mrs. Stanton in her special sphere, if in the present conglomerate condition of the woman question she has any especial sphere. The feminine agitators have been so long in rebellion against the ancient doctrine of woman's sphere being the household that it is almost a rank heresy to insinuate that they have any sphere at all, especially one aspiring above the household they do not seem to have secured a very firm foothold outside of it. The present conventions, however, give some encouraging indications for the final success of the oppressed sisterhood. One is the fact that there is a formidable split among them. No great reform has ever succeeded without division and dissensions among the reformers. When a cause is weak the advocates of it stick close together. It is not until it becomes strong that they can afford to divide on the minor questions. The fact that the workingwomen's grievances take up a great part of the time of the two conventions is another indication that speaks well for the possible success of the movement. Abstract ideas never take hold firmly on the people. The questions of wages and of hours of labor are always in order, while the ballot and the right to hold office are apt to be very dull subjects to the masses. A working girl who sees a chance to have her wages increased or her hours of labor reduced by this movement is very likely to approve of the principle, even if she is compelled to swallow suffrage and the ballot along with the increased pay. These cheering indications, and the encouraging news from England, ought to give our revolutionary damsels confidence enough to carry on the movement in future without any aid whatever, even such as it is, from the men. They ought to request the immediate withdrawal of Parker Pillsbury, Theodore Tilton, and Henry Ward Beecher from the association. They are mere bones of contention at the best. All they do is to wrangle with the able female orators on the platform and oppose most of the measures introduced. It is time for the suffrage women to assert practically their independence of the men and to stand alone on their rights.

THE OSAGE SWINDLE IN THE SENATE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The thanks of the country are due to Mr. Morrill, of Maine, for exposing, in a recent debate in the Senate, a gigantic land job in Kansas, for which Senators Ross and Pomerooy stood sponsors, and by which the Osage Indians were to be bled for the benefit of six railroad companies, only one of which had any existence except on paper. By the solemn treaty of the Government, entered into long ago, the Great and Little Osage Indians were assigned to a reservation of lands, located in and contiguous to what was subsequently erected into the State of Kansas, amounting to 8,000,000 acres. Recently, and in violation of law, several thousands of adventurers have squatted upon those lands, and have fomented quarrels with the owners by taking possession of their farms, their cabins, their cattle, and their crops. Under the pressure of the circumstances the Indians were, a year or two ago, induced to enter into a sort of treaty or agreement by which they were to yield up the lands, with all the improvements thereon, for \$1,600,000, or at the rate of 20 cents per acre. But this treaty or arrangement, on being presented in Washington, was not ratified or approved, probably because the Indian Bureau regarded it as a swindle. Just at this juncture these six railroad corporations, five of which, according to the admission of Senator Pomerooy, are only "proposed roads"—that is to say, mere paper roads—turned up in Washington, and procured a bill to be reported from the convenient Indian Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Harlan is chairman, transferring to them these 8,000,000 acres of valuable land for the sum of \$1,600,000.

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and, though we believe he never expected it, got one too. And why not Robeson? But we modestly wonder what is meant by the suggestion that the ulterior motive for giving General Grant a cottage at Long Branch is in "the nature of a real-estate movement." To say that a "movement" may be a "motive" is certainly not philologically accurate, but still it is intelligible. A gold "movement" last September was a "motive" for Corbin, Fisk, and company, the ulterior object being to make Mr. Grant a party to it, in which they nearly succeeded. Now, as it would seem from this speculative statement, the real-estate operators on the shore of the ocean have actually caught the President in the Long Branch entanglement, and, to Tom's River, and Squam, and Great and Little Egg Harbor have no chance of appreciating.

Seriously speaking, this revelation is a very sad one. In Mr. James A. Hamilton's curious reminiscences will be found a letter from Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State to General Jackson, to Mr. Hamilton, asking him to procure certain articles for the President in New York. He adds an emphatic admonition to let him know the cost; for, says he, "the General has a principle on this matter. He will not receive presents." All this scrupulousness we have got bravely over. Our General takes whatever he can get; possibly on the veterinary principle, with which his tastes and habits make him familiar, of "never looking a gift horse in the mouth." The tenure by which he holds all this real estate—the house here and the villa there, for he has evidently "many mansions"—is one of ancient date, revived and modified. It is certainly not tenure of "chivalry" or "knight service." It is not "feoffee" or "free," when the services to be rendered were not only certain but nominal, or "villain," when the services, though but vaguely certain—but it is a sort of political "frankfeign," or free farms, by which he who receives the gift is bound to do something not well defined for his benefactors—in ancient times to say prayers or offer masses; nowadays to give cabinet or other offices, and to do his share in increasing the marketable value of adjoining lands.

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the persons who own the stock or franchises of the one road which seems to have a rickety existence, and the five "proposed roads" which have no existence at all. We trust the Senate will kill this bill very dead.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

The Office will be opened at 2 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh (corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved 17th day of March, 1870.

W. B. SHELBY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 26th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in and entitled "An Act to incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," to be located in the city of Philadelphia, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the subsequent acts, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1859, will be held at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 112, SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in and entitled "An Act to incorporate the MOY-KENNING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," to be located in the city of Philadelphia, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the subsequent acts, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1859, will be held at 12 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 112, SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHIEF AND OHIO CANAL.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will receive their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare.

TREGO'S TRABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheap and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, and prevents Accumulation of Tartar, Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth, Is a Superior Article for Children, Sold by all druggists and Dentists.

Is a Superior Article for Children, Proprietor, 22 1/2 Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS-OXIDE GAS. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALEX. & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 80 BROADWAY, New York.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, Selling at Cost, No. 1018 MARKET Street.

418 3/4 G. R. NORTH.

PAPER HANGINGS, E. I. O. PAPER HANGINGS, AT RETAIL.

At Right Prices. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH.

No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS, 1 and 1/2 Lines Window Shades, Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S DEPOT, No. 1033 RICHMOND STREET, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER.

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Whisks. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for list and take no other. Price, complete with Travelling and local agents. 42 1/2 Imp.

D. M. TOWNSEND, No. 212 B. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 212 B. THIRD Street, the following Distillery Apparatus and Appliances, viz:— Still, Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.

The said articles are seized and detained upon non-payment of taxes, due to the United States Internal Revenue.

JAMES N. KERNS, Deputy Collector First District, 2 1/2 1/4.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest

[TO BE ADVANCED TO \$5, May 15],

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

412 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON

AND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is \$625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.

For further particulars apply to

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